

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 9.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 311.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
PUNESVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853—11.

R. DON WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take special pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.
Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. 11

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. 1

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,
HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and country.
Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens
HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention. Office, south end of Court House.
Asheville, May 3, 1855. 11

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
W. D. RANKIN, { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, { A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand Pianos; Hallett, Davis & Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickering, Travers' and other best makers' Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.
HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of
Pure and Genuine
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.
Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.
Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Asheville, April 5, '55. 11

SUPERIOR FLOUR.
30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by
JUNE 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Clarendon Iron Works.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shaffling, Pulleys, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,
Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railings, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of casting, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.
Tubular, Fine and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.
A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 29, 1855.

The Last Call.
IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of
SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!
A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.
WM. L. HILLIARD.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their **OLD STAND**, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.
They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a **VERY SMALL ADVANCE** on ORIGINAL COST.
They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower**, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with **CASH**, and make your purchases of them.
To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. 11

Boots and Shoes.
Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of Cork Soles,
from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of
J. M. BLAIR.
Dec. 14, 1854. 11

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!
At prices ranging from 25 cents to \$6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854. 11

Wide Awake, Know Nothing.
Old and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.
Dec. 21, 1854.

EXTRA COURT.
IN pursuance of an order made at April Term, 1855, there will be a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law opened and held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on Monday the 29th day of July, proximo.
J. S. T. BAIRD, Ck.
June 28th, 1855.

MARBLE.
I have now in Asheville a quantity of Marble Tomb Stones for sale, from Cherokee county, N. C. It is finely finished, and equal in quality to the best Italian. Those who wish to purchase can call and examine for themselves.
I will do any engraving upon Head Stones, &c. that may be desired.
THOS. HART.
June 28th

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.
SEALED PROPOSALS for delivering one or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 30th September, 1855.
These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," and addressed to the "Bureau of Construction," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the sapwood, and the frame, and of the principal pieces, otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bid when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.
It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quantity indicated at the time and place provided, then, in such case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.
The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevelling which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing in the thirty miles of the sea of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.
The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but rough-hewed the moulding may, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not be squared, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevelling shown on the bevelling boards.
In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the bevelling boards will be paid for.
The siding of the stem apron, fore deadwood, sternson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18 1/2 inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 18 1/2 to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber the full part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 18 1/2 inches.
The throat of the floor timber to mould 17 1/4 inches, at the fore-head 14 inches, and at the plank sheer 7 inches.
The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first thickness in 17 feet; the second flat 24 inches in 13 feet; the third thickness 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth thickness 4 inches in 14 1/2 feet; and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.
The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the use of the timber, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st of October, 1855.
Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a separate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.
I, _____, of the State of _____, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at _____, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:
Stems, apron, sternson, deadwood, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain 3,600 cubic feet, at per foot—\$ _____
Frame timber of all other kinds estimated at 20,400 " " at per foot—\$ _____
Promiscuous timber, amounting to 6,000 " " at per foot—\$ _____
Total amount \$0 000 _____
(Total value to be written in words.)
Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at _____, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at _____, or to me at _____, for signature and certificates.
(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.
The undersigned, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted.
Signature of two guarantors. { A B
{ C D
(Date.) (Signature.)
(To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and others.)
July 5, 1855. 306—6w.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF JACKSON.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.
Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, and that a publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, J. J. HOOPER, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.
J. J. HOOPER, CLK.
June 14 3m
Printer's fee \$5.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE only house doing business in that city, that actually had any experience in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still open for the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.
If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody will be made responsible for the damaged and lost packages, consign them to Tinley & Herron, who have Receiving and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during the last past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.
Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Railroad Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight rates and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of procedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in such cases without loss or delay to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or be lost to the owner. In many instances greatly exceeding the commission we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.
All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rice, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay Tobacco, Wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a few months to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:
For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts. large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1/2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1/2 per cent. We will sell all orders in this manner, the best solution for our patrons, at 1 1/2 per cent.
TINLEY & HERRON.
Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.
We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen: Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gordon, Charleston, S. C.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Vining, Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Tenn.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally London, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son, T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. C. Harris, Towner & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.
The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C. Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Furniture For Sale.
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished
Furniture,
of the most fashionable kind, consisting of
Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guirars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings
of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.
J. & J. HILDEBRAND.

For the Ladies, Especially
WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prims, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, laces of every color, bagades, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizettes; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, Jackonnets, Victoria laces, Bonnets, Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

WHEAT MARKET.
SPRINGS' MILLS.
I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.
Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along if you want the highest figure for it.
I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.
JUNE 28, 1855. LEROY SPRINGS. 3m.

Wool Wanted.
We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

Bonnets, Bonnets.
We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?
J. M. BLAIR & CO.
July 2.

Such is Life.

Like to the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day;
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah had;
Even so is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out, and out, and so is done!
The rose withers, the blossom blazeth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The ground consumes, the man he dies.

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's just begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearly dew of May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a swan;
E'en such is man, who lives by breath;
Is here, is there; in life, in death!
The grass decays, the tale doth end,
The bird is flown, the dew ascends,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's short death! man's life is done!

Like to a bubble on a brook,
Or—in a mirror—like a look,
Or like a shuttle in the hand,
Or like a writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of a stream;
E'en such is man, whose life is breath,
Is here, is there; in life, in death!
The bubble's burst, the look's forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot;
The thought is pass'd, the dream is gone,
The water glides—man's life is done!

LOSS OF LIFE IN GREAT BATTLES.

The waste of human life in the unsuccessful attack on the Malakoff and Redan towers at Sebastopol, appears to have been nearly as great (though not quite) as in the average of the most destructive modern battles. More than five thousand of the assailants were killed and wounded, a vast proportion, when we consider how small comparatively the storming column was. The French alone admit a loss of thirty eight hundred men out of an attacking force of twenty five thousand; that is to say, every seventh man was rendered incapable, either by death or wounds.

There is, indeed, one modern siege, which was more bloody than this—not actually, however, but when the numbers engaged are compared with those who fell. We allude to the second siege of Badajoz, in the Peninsular War. That famous Spanish fortress was invested by Wellington, at the head of twenty two thousand men, and finally carried by storm, after one of the most sanguinary assaults on record. In the attack on the great breach alone, not less than thirty eight hundred men fell. Yet, Badajoz was a small place, the fort not being larger, perhaps, than the Malakoff and its outworks. Whoever would realize half the horrors of war, should read Napier's account of the fall of Badajoz.

Marengo, Austerlitz, Wagram, Leipsic, Dresden, Borodino and Waterloo were among the most desperately contested battles of the first Napoleon. At Marengo the Austrians lost ten thousand, more than a third of their whole force, while the French lost seven thousand, or about in the same proportion. A considerable portion of these were prisoners, however, while at the Redan and Malakoff but few prisoners were taken. At Austerlitz the French lost twelve thousand, or nearly a sixth of their entire force; but the allies lost thirty thousand, or more than a third. At Wagram the loss on either side was twenty five thousand, or about one seventh of those engaged. At Leipsic the loss was forty three thousand on the side of the allies, out of nearly three hundred thousand in the field, and sixty thousand on the part of the French, out of one hundred and seventy five thousand.—At Dresden the allies lost twenty five thousand, or one sixth of their entire number, while the French lost but twelve thousand, or one tenth. At Borodino, the bloodiest battle of all, fifty thousand fell on each side, or a third of those in the battle. At Waterloo the French lost forty thousand, or more than half; but a large proportion of these fell in the rout; yet the English lost nearly twenty thousand, or almost a third of their entire troops.

It is often said, in discussing military affairs, that our American battles have been too trifling to take into consideration. But if we consider, not the numbers actually killed and wounded, but the proportion which those numbers bear to the whole force engaged, we shall find that those actions, thus scorned, were as hotly contested as even the first Napoleon's battles. At Eatw Springs, for example, in the revolutionary war, one third of both armies were left upon the field. At Chippewa, in the war of 1812, nearly one fifth of the British was disabled. At Lundy's Lane, the loss of the Americans was about one third; and that of the British equally great. At New Orleans, where the British attempted, on a smaller scale, the same rash experiment which they have just been defeated in before the Redan and Malakoff, the assailants lost two thousand men out of their army of twelve thousand.

From these statistics it appears the battles in the open field are generally more bloody, though not always, than assaults of entrenched positions. The reason is, that in the former case the entire army is usually engaged, but in the latter only the storming column.—The loss by those actually occupied on the attack is always heavier, however, than the average loss of an army in the open field. It would seem, also, that the allies in their later repulse, suffered as severely as the English at New Orleans—a defeat which has always been considered one of the most sanguinary on record.

The reported destruction of Fort Laramie by Indians was false. They have made no attack upon it.

A Bed of Rattlesnakes.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, at Paoli, Kansas Territory, serves up the following dish of horrors:

"On last Sunday evening the air was so bewitchingly balmy, and the sky so softly veiled by shadowy clouds, that I was seduced into a lengthened stroll along the bluffs, which aspire to overlook the umbrageous woodlands on the one side, and the sun lit plains on the other, until I reached an elevated pinnacle so tall as to command a panoramic view, whose picturesque and varied beauties ravished all my senses and lost me in most dreamy reveries.

I reclined upon the summit of the rock, with my head upon my hand, until presently it rolled away upon the cushion of springy moss which grew there like an emerald diadem, and I was lulled in that strange slumber which leaves you semi-conscious, and yet restrains volition. I had lain thus several minutes, with my left arm stretched to its extent, when at the extremities of the fingers of that hand there was a sensation new and peculiar that sent a thrill of pleasure to the mind and heart; it was soothing, drawing, and agreeably titillating, as if the fingers were dissolving away in a delightful self-absorption.

Just then, from this sort of blissful abandon I was startled by the report of a gunshot within a few paces of me. I sprang to my feet, and with astonishment saw my friend Mitchell standing near and gazing at me with a fixed look of ghastly horror. Before I could inquire what he meant my attention was caught by the sound of the most shrill, keen, ringing rattle that ever penetrated human ear; and on looking down I discovered a huge rattlesnake, with gory head, quivering and writhing in the agonies of death, and sending forth from his erect tail the terrible tocsin that I heard.

From his fearful propinquity, I began to realize my position, but not until I heard an explanation from M. could I fully understand and appreciate its horrors.

He told me that my resting place was the top of a rattlesnake den, and pointed out the orifices through which they passed; that he was in the habit of coming there on Sunday evenings to shoot rattlesnakes; that when he approached that evening and saw me lying upon the den, he supposed I had been bitten and was dead; that he crept nearer and saw my respiration, and knew I was alive, but discovered a monstrous snake licking my hand and covering it with a slimy coating, preparatory to swallowing; that he made a slight involuntary shuddering exclamation of "my God!" which drew the snake's attention, and caused him to turn his head, when he discharged a load of buck shot into his face and neck, mangle and tearing them to pieces, and thus saved my life.

He had scarcely told me this, which took but a moment, when rattles all around bro't us to a recollection that we were not yet free from danger. We saw ten or fifteen large rattlesnakes approaching us from every quarter, with eyes glaring revengefully, barbed tongues thrusting threateningly, and rattles sounding alarmingly. They are brave, and cannot be intimidated, and will die over the dead body of their companion sooner than desert it. We knew the indomitable character of our enemy, and Mitchell and I, with his double barreled gun, and my sticks and stones, fought our way out as best we could. You may imagine that my nerves were slightly agitated that evening, and that I dreamed of snakes that night. Mitchell has killed one hundred and seven of them, the largest of which had twenty six rattles. He says the Indians who have been in the habit of hunting them for many years have killed much older ones, and have slain thousands."

A gipsy woman promised to show to two young ladies their husband's faces in a pail of water. They looked, and exclaimed: "Why we only see our faces." "Well," said the gipsy, "those faces will be your husband's when you are married."

At a meeting of unmarried printers, which convened not long since, the following toast was drunk in silence. Woman—Heaven reward her, she is always in favor of a well conducted press.

"You say, Mrs. Jones, that the prisoner stabbed the deceased. Was it in the thorax or in the abdomen?"
"No, sir, it was in the street—I seed it with my own blessed heyes!"
"That will do. Call the next witness."

At a place called Rattlesnake, Pike county, Pa., a man has caught and "barrelled" thirty-six rattlesnakes.

Say twice, without a mistake, "Peter Piper's peacock pecked a peck of pepper out of a pewter platter; if Peter Piper's peacock pecked a peck of pepper out of a pewter platter, where's the peck of pepper Peter Piper's peacock pecked?"

"I thought you were born on the first day of April," said a gentleman to his lovely wife, who had mentioned the twenty first as her birth day.
"Most people think so from the choice I made of a husband," she replied.

It is said that there are over three thousand persons in New York city whose only lodging place is the door step, the coal box, or the benches in the public squares.

"I say," said a creditor to an easy debtor, "your note has been running a long time."
"Ah!" replied the other, "well, as the boy said of the molasses, let her run!"

Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad Company met this day according to previous order, the roll of members being called, the following were present, viz: M. Carrager, President; Jacob Shultz, A. D. Woodson, W. S. Thomas, David W. Whiteside, Drewry Morris, L. A. Garrett, L. D. Frankland, Jas. W. Shelton, J. W. R. Frankland, A. E. Smith, and Stephen Huff.

After the board was called to order by the President, it was moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a code of Rules for the government of the Directors, and to define the duties and powers of the various departments of the company. The President thereon appointed the following named persons, to wit: L. A. Garrett, A. E. Smith, and David Whiteside, who withdrew for a short time, then returned and reported.

On motion the subject of locating said Road was taken up. The Engineer, Capt. Owens, being present, was called upon for a report of his last surveys, etc., which was presented with explanatory remarks, and in the following words and figures, viz:

Engineers' Office June 21, 1855.

To the President and Directors of the C. C. Gap and Charleston Railroad. Gentlemen: Since your last meeting the surveys of Knob Creek Road, as also of a new route near Morristown have been completed. There are now four lines from Holston river to Weaver's Store, on French Broad river. The profiles etc., are herewith submitted.

The following will be the cost and distances of each line:

	Costs.	Distances.
1st. Morristown Line, Crossing Ray's Mountain near head of Sulphur Spring Valley, viz. :	\$292,429 15	33 3157

2d. Morristown Line, crossing Ray's Mountain at Edgar's Summit. :	460,129 55	33 1800
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1st. Parrottsville Line following Valley of Owen Creek. :	332,283 80	35 4400
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2d. Parrottsville Line, following Valley of Knob Creek. :	345,520 00	33 3900
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Upon the first Morristown and upon the first Parrottsville Line, there was an allowance of \$46,000 made to meet contingencies, salaries of officers, etc. Upon the second Morristown and upon the Knob Creek Line, no such allowance was made. These surveys having been hurriedly made, it was probable a sufficient amount would be saved to meet the contingent expenses. It is important that some selection of a route should be made and that the location and letting of the bridges of Clinch and Holston be proceeded with. If it be delayed with much longer, it will be impossible to take advantage of the low water of the fall months, and the work of putting in the foundation be delayed until next summer. Respectfully,

R. S. OWEN, Chief Eng.

Conditional stock was presented to the Board to influence the location of the road which the Board resolved not to receive. Considered it valueless to the Company and that mode of getting up stock would militate against the best interest of the road.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted by the Board, viz:

Resolved, By the Board of directors that further preliminary surveys on the line between Crosby's and Weaver's Store will only add to the expenses of the Company, and no wise enable them to select a shorter, cheaper or better route, than those already surveyed, and that they give all the information that can be useful in the location of the said railroad, and that the Board now proceed to the location of the same.

Resolved, That the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, be and the same is hereby located to run as follows, viz: Commencing at Cumberland Gap, running the most practicable route through or near Tazewell to Nolichucky Gap, thence from Sand Gap near to Bean's Station, thence from near Bean's Station to or near Caleb Casby's, thence the most practicable route crossing the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at Morristown, thence the most practicable route to the Valley of Lick Branch, crossing the French Broad river, near the mouth of Sand Branch, thence the most practicable route to the North Carolina line, to or near Paint Rock.

Resolved, That the President and Engineer in chief of said railroad company be and they are hereby authorized and required to proceed to contract for the grading of thirty miles of railroad, to commence at Morristown at the point where the said railroad will cross the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and to extend north to where said railroad will cross the main stage road near Bean's Station, and south so far as will make a line of railroad of thirty miles in length. Also, to contract for the construction of three bridges, one across Clinch river, one across Holston river, and one across the French Broad river, upon the best terms possible.

Resolved, That L. D. Frankland, L. A. Garrett, and Drewry Morris be and they are hereby appointed an Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a Railroad Convention be held at Morristown, Tenn., the place where the East Tennessee and Virginia rail will be intersected by the Cin., Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, and that the friends of railroads generally be requested to attend.

Resolved, That Col. Wm. M. Cooke, Gen. A. E. Smith, Major L. D. Frankland, Col. L. A. Garrett, D. W. Whiteside, and Drewry Morris be and they are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence.

Resolved, That John F. Noe, Jas. W. Shelton, John B. Jackson, N. F. Reed, and John Miller be appointed a committee of arrangements for the occasion.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Board has heretofore made calls on stockholders to the amount of one dollar per share, that the Secretary and treasurer now furnish the various collections appointed by the Board in the various counties, and the number of shares taken by each, and that he have advertised in the Danbridge Herald, and Rogersville Times, that all stockholders in said road will be required to pay their dues within thirty days from date, and that calls shall hereafter be quarterly, until otherwise ordered by the Board, and that collectors be allowed three

per cent upon all moneys by them collected and paid over to the treasurer.

Resolved, Thomas S. Gorman be and he is hereby appointed collector of the calls of stock, and Agent to solicit stock, and to procure the right of way in the County of Cooke.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet in Morristown, Tuesday, the 14th day of August, 1855.

M. CARRAGER, President.
WM. NEIL, Sec. & Treas.

Desperate Fight with the Indians.

A recent number of the San Antonio (Texas) Ledger contains the following account of a desperate fight with a party of Indians:

On Saturday evening, June 30, some fifteen Indians surrounded the house of Mr. Westfall, who is well known to most of our citizens, and who lives on the Leona, some thirty-five miles below Fort Inge, and in this county. The attack was made upon Mr. Westfall while he was absent from the house, leaving at the time no occupants in it but a Frenchman named Louis, and a large dog. It seems that the Indians had been lying in wait for some time and took this opportunity to attack him. Mr. Westfall, however, succeeded in getting back to his house, wounded in a dangerous manner—the ball striking him in the left breast high up, and coming out at his back under the opposite shoulder. He fastened the door, and the Indians then commenced an attack on the house. Louis and Westfall now exchanged shots with them in rapid succession; but Westfall was fast falling from loss of blood. Louis approached an aperture in the wall to make sure aim, and was shot through the heart, fell and expired. The faithful dog, on seeing Louis fall, and the blood streaming from his body, became frantic with rage, and rushing out of a small aperture, sprang among the Indians, seized one and tore every garment from his body, and was on the eve of killing him, when he was shot and overpowered by the demons in human form that surrounded him. Poor dog, he has nobly sacrificed his life in defence of his master. Well may the poet say:

My dog, the truest of his kind
With gratitude inflames my mind.

Westfall, overpowered by the loss of blood, could only support himself now by holding to the walls of the house; but nothing daunted, he tore a large aperture in the wall, and stuck his gun out, in order to keep up appearances. The Indians, no doubt thinking they would have a long siege, and many of them being severely wounded, left, taking with them all the horses belonging to the ranch. It was now night, and Westfall remembers crawling to his bed, which was the last consciousness he had until Sunday evening, when he found himself lying on his bed covered with blood that had come from the wound and from his mouth; but he was not able to come from his bed until Monday, when from the stench of the dead body in the room he found something must be done. With great effort he succeeded in dragging the body about twenty feet, but could get it no further. At sunset on Monday evening he started towards Fort Inge for assistance; but succeeded that night in getting only four miles—and on Wednesday evening he arrived at a house in the vicinity of Fort Inge, where he procured assistance, and is still alive, and his physician has strong hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Westfall is a man of strong frame and extraordinary constitution, which accounts for his remarkable escape. He is a terror of the Indians, and is known on the frontier by the name of "Leather stocking." The Indians without doubt were the Lipans, who commit their murders, plundering, &c., and then take shelter in Mexico.

An Important Decision.

HORSE TRADERS LOOK OUT.—S. M. G. Gary vs. Thomas Oliver.—This was an action on the case. The facts were these: Thos. Oliver, a Kentucky horse trader, desiring to sell a horse to Dr. Gary, of Cokesbury, represented him as being remarkably gentle—a woman could manage him; (Gary wished to purchase a safe family horse.) The horse was harnessed to a buggy, and Dr. G. requested Oliver to drive him; this Oliver declined to do, on the ground that he had been sick, was weak, and could not see very well. The Plaintiff, Col. S. M. G. Gary, was then requested by Oliver to drive the horse, who also refused, not regarding him, from his appearance, as safe; but at length, on the repeated assurance of Oliver that he was a gentle horse, and had been driven by his wife, was induced to get in the buggy and drive him. He found the horse unmanageable and vicious; he ran away, and by a kick broke the Plaintiff's leg. Action was brought for damages, and the case ably argued on both sides before Judge Wardlaw at the recent Extra Court for Abbeville. A verdict was returned for the Plaintiff of four hundred and fifty eight dollars.

We report this case for the benefit of the community.—Abbeville (S. C.) Banner.

DEATH OF A COLORED MAN 112 YEARS OLD.

At the residence of H. L. Rutgers, Esq., at Talahassee, Fla., on the 16th of June, Tony Procter, a free man of color died in the 112th year of his age.

"Uncle Tony," as he was familiarly called, must have been at the time of his death at least 112 years of age, and the probabilities are that he was several years older. It is known as a historical fact that he was at the battle of Quebec, on the 13th of September, 1759, some 96 years ago. His recollection of the event was clear and distinct. He was there in the capacity of a body servant to an English officer, and was sixteen years of age or more at the time of sailing in company with the English soldier, from the island of Jamaica to return no more to the place of his nativity. He was subsequently engaged in the same capacity though under a different officer during the early period of the revolutionary war, between this and the mother country. He was in the vicinity of Boston, at the time the tea was thrown overboard, and afterward at the battle of Lexington.—He came to Florida long before the change of flags, and settled in St. Augustine, where he purchased his freedom, married, and reared a large family.—Tallahassee Sentinel.

There is a project on foot in Kansas

to purchase Platte county, Missouri, and annex it to Kansas.

WESTERN EXTENSION.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

Convention met in Murphy's Hall, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 25th of July, 1855. On motion Mr. C. F. Fisher, E. J. Erwin of Burke, was appointed temporary Chairman, and W. P. Caldwell of Statesville, temporary Secretary.

The Chair called upon the counties represented for a report of delegates. The following were reported:

From Rowan—Jacob Krider, Rev. J. H. Parker, C. S. Brown, Wm. Rowzie, D. A. Davis, Thomas L. Cowan, F. Shober, John A. Boyden, H. C. Simonton, John I. Shaver, J. H. Ennis, J. C. Cannon, J. H. Jenkins, G. A. Miller, Hon. D. F. Caldwell, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. N. Boyden, C. F. Fisher, Michael Brown, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foad, Dr. John Foad, M. S. McKenzie, J. J. Bruner, John McLorie, A. Henderson, Wm. Murphy, E. Myers, M. Myers, Wm. P. Burke, J. F. Bell, Robert Murphy, A. Murphy.

From Iredell—S. R. Bell, J. W. Stockton, R. F. Simonton, A. W. Jameson, John Davidson, R. R. White, J. E. Montgomery, J. N. McLelland, P. B. Chambers, A. K. Simonton, E. M. Campbell, Dr. J. H. Houston, Dr. John Allison, Thomas A. Allison, Jacob Rickard, T. H. McLorie, Dr. Hugh Kelly, Capt. John McCulloch, J. W. Courad, J. W. A. Kerr, Lieut. C. Hill, D. Ramsay, and W. P. Caldwell.

From Catawba—Dr. E. O. Elliot, D. B. Gaither, Dr. A. M. Powell, M. L. McCorkle, A. L. Ramsour, S. G. Miller, A. C. Wilkie, Dr. A. Kay, David Smith, John Wilfong, Rev. J. H. Crawford, T. W. Bradburn.

From Alexander—J. M. Bogle, A. M. Bogle, W. G. James, A. Carson, and Thomas Miller.

From Caldwell—Col. W. A. Lenoir.

From Burke—W. W. Avery, E. J. Erwin, F. P. Glass.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, a Committee consisting of one delegate from each county was appointed by the Chair to nominate permanent officers of the Convention, viz: W. W. Avery of Burke, Charles F. Fisher of Rowan, M. McCorkle of Catawba, A. M. Bogle of Alexander, S. R. Bell, of Iredell, W. A. Lenoir, of Caldwell.

This Committee soon reported through their Chairman, Mr. Avery, that they had agreed to nominate

For President,

Hon. D. F. CALDWELL.

For Vice Presidents,

THOMAS A. ALLISON,

W. A. LENOIR,

D. B. GAITHER,

F. P. GLASS,

J. M. BOGLE.

For Secretaries,

W. P. CALDWELL,

A. M. BOGLE.

This report being concurred in, Mr. Erwin acted the Chair, and the President elected declared the Convention organized and expounded briefly its objects.

On motion of W. W. Avery, the Convention called upon the General Commissioners to report what amount of stock had been taken—whereupon, Mr. E. J. Erwin, in behalf of the General Commissioners, reported that \$233,700 had been subscribed.

On motion of Mr. Avery, a Committee was appointed consisting of two from each county, to prepare business for the Convention, viz: W. W. Avery and Mr. Glass of Burke; Mr. Fisher and Mr. Shaver of Rowan; Mr. Stockton and R. F. Simonton of Iredell; Mr. McCorkle and Dr. Powell of Catawba; J. M. Bogle and A. Carson of Alexander; Mr. Lenoir of Caldwell.

Mr. Lenoir offered and read the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That it is desirable that experimental surveys be made between Salisbury and Statesville, and important both to the interests of the State and the Company, as well as necessary to a just and proper settlement of the conflicting claims of Catawba on the one side, and Caldwell and Alexander on the other; that experimental surveys be made between Statesville and Morganton; one line, via the Town of Newton; and one via Taylorsville and Lenoir; and also that the survey by Maj. Gwynn west of Statesville to Morganton be revised; and made to connect with Statesville as a point; and that a full exhibit of the results of these surveys be made, showing the grades, distances, and cost of each route, before a final location is made.

2d. Resolved, That the Company should be organized as soon as \$300,000 or more shall be subscribed absolutely, or any balance of the 4th \$100,000 which may be subscribed absolutely and is deemed solvent, or for which the subscribers may indicate a preference for the Northern, Southern, or middle route, the same ought to be received, whenever the Directors for the Company shall deem it expedient to adopt said route, after the result of the surveys have been exhibited; & that any of these subscribers who shall have indicated a preference for another route, should be allowed to withdraw their subscriptions if they choose to do so.

Which the mover desired should lie on the table. Upon the motion of Mr. Avery they were referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Lenoir explained the position of Caldwell county, and called upon Rowan to take the balance of the stock.

Mr. Fisher moved that the Convention take a recess until 2 o'clock, which was agreed to.

2 o'clock.

Convention re-assembled according to the order at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Avery, from the Business Committee, on their behalf, submitted the following REPORT:

The Committee to whom it was referred to enquire and ascertain the amount of stock subscribed to the Capital Stock of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, report that Two Thousand four hundred and twenty three shares have been subscribed in the capital stock of said Company, as follows:

Catawba county, 1009 shares.

Iredell county, 1031 "

Rowan county, 246 "

Caldwell county, 80 "

Alexander county, 57 "

Leaving 577 shares or \$57,700 to be yet subscribed in order to secure the charter. They further report, that the citizens of Burke county have authorized attorneys to subscribe on their behalf 1000 shares to the capital stock of said Company, whenever 3000 shares shall have been subscribed by other persons so as to make the aggregate amount of stock subscribed by individuals towards the build-

ing of the first section \$400,000.

Your Committee recommends that the delegates in this Convention subscribe on their own behalf, or on behalf of the citizens of their respective counties, the residue of stock now remaining unsubscribed, to wit: 577 shares, and that the Convention declare itself in permanent session, and sit from day to day until the charter is secured.

The Committee beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the Resolutions offered by the delegate from Caldwell, Mr. Lenoir.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. W. AVERY, Ch'n.

Mr. Avery followed the reading of the report with some forcible and appropriate remarks.

Mr. E. J. Erwin moved that the Report of the Committee be adopted, which motion unanimously prevailed.

The Convention was then ably addressed by Judge Ellis—urging the citizens of Rowan to come forward and meet the occasion with the same spirit that other counties manifested.

The President announced that he would double his subscription—and accordingly increased his subscription to \$5,000.

It being intimated by Mr. Fisher that probably by to-morrow something might be done to raise the necessary amount—upon motion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

The Rowan subscription Book, being called for by the President, it was announced that the Convention was ready to hear from any gentlemen of Rowan, who were ready to make additional subscriptions, Judge Ellis made some remarks and called upon Mr. Thomas L. Cowan; this venerable gentleman, concluded an appeal to his county men by increasing his subscription \$1,000. Several gentlemen subscribed a few shares each.

Mr. Fisher stated that eight gentlemen of Rowan had agreed to take the balance, \$55,000.

It was then announced by Judge Ellis, that the charter was secured—this announcement was received with rapturous applause. The Convention was congratulated upon the amount in eloquent terms, by Judge Ellis, E. J. Erwin, W. W. Avery and Hon. N. Boyden.

The last named speaker, asserted the practicability of completing the Road to Statesville by the 1st January, 1857, and to Newton in six months thereafter, and to the terminus of the first section in two years from the beginning of the work on the grade.

Mr. W. A. Lenoir offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the patriotic citizens of Rowan county, who have come forward, at the crisis of the fate of the Western North Carolina Railroad and secured the charter.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was offered to the effect, that inasmuch as "Scotch Ireland" had not assisted to secure the charter, that there should be no depot in their neighborhood—this resolution was however withdrawn, on the earnest solicitation of T. L. Cowan, who promised on their behalf that they would do something creditable yet.

A vote of thanks was tendered to all of the officers of the Convention—and to Mr. Murphy for the use of his Hall. All the newspapers of the State were requested to publish the proceedings; after which the President declared the Convention adjourned.

D. F. CALDWELL, Pres't.

W. P. CALDWELL, Sec'ys.

A. M. BOGLE, "

To my Fellow Citizens of the County of Cleaveland.

Since the age of nineteen years, I have been an ardent admirer of the principles of the Democratic party. I have adhered to those principles, warmly advocated them, and have ever supported men for "GOVERNING AMERICA," who professed and practiced the doctrines of the Jeffersonian school. Some six months since, however, I connected myself with an organization known, in common parlance, as the "Know-Nothing" party. I entered that party, inconsiderately it is true, but with no sinister motive; nor am I moved now to withdraw from it by any such motive. At the first blush, the principles of the party struck my mind as being correct; but on more careful investigation thereof, and after duly considering the consequences which naturally might flow from them, I find insupportable objections.

I do not propose at this time, neither shall I now attempt to enter at large into the many objections I entertain to the principles of the so called American party; my design in this communication being limited to little more than a bare statement of propositions, which I may hereafter defend at more length.

My first objection does not apply to the doctrines of the party, but rather to the principles upon which it is organized. Since the formation of our government, our institutions have been considered safe in the hands of the people; and so universal has the sentiment prevailed that it is an axiom, that an informed people are their own best governors—and security even in the organization of a party, certainly reflects upon the intelligence of the masses, and denies, at least in theory, their capacity for self-government.

If the doctrines of a party are in themselves good, I can see no reason why they should be kept secret; but I can see many good reasons why they should be published at large, and discussed fully before the people; and while I do not attribute to the American party any desire or intention radically to injure or change the present form of our Government, it might be well for us to take for example upon the subject of secret political organizations, the French revolution in Europe, as well as the Burr conspiracy in our own country, I am, therefore, and for many other reasons which I might enumerate, opposed to the secrecy of the American party.

The next objection I entertain is to the principle of the party which excludes from office all persons whether Americans or Foreigners by birth, who are of the Roman Catholic faith. In this, to me, is an insupportable objection. In this enlightened age, I can find nothing to justify, and but little even to excuse such intolerance and proscription. It seems to me like a step backwards in Ameri-

can principles. One of the greatest achievements of our war of Independence, was that of religious freedom, and the promulgation and establishment of the mighty truth, that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. This right is plainly guaranteed to every citizen in the Constitution of the United States; yet the American party proposes to abridge it so far as one sect of Christians is concerned, not by amending the constitution, but by banding together to exclude them from the civil rights, privileges, and immunities, granted by that instrument, thus making their law a "higher law" than the constitution, degrading a sect, and establishing castes in this country of equality.

I am a protestant, but it is my humble opinion that the Protestant faith will not be spread by that mode of propagandism. Happily, in this country, truth is left free to combat error; and with a free pulpit and an open bible, no protestant need be afraid of the "inroads of Romanism." In all times, since the advent of Christianity, its doctrines have advanced most whenever and wherever the conscience has been left free; on the other hand, it is deplorably true, that religious intolerance has ever been fruitful of infidelity, discontent, and misrule. For these reasons, with many others which I might advance, I am decidedly opposed to the religious proscription, contained in the 8th article of the American, or Know Nothing platform, having not the remotest fear that in this enlightened age—this golden age of education, and physical, mental, and scientific advancement, that foreign influence, either of Church or State, can ever retard our progress in civil and religious liberty.

And, while on the subject of proscription, I will here add that while I am opposed to the influx of foreign paupers and felons into our country, and to the appointment of foreigners to office before they become acquainted with our institutions and our laws, yet I am not in favor of the entire exclusion of men from office merely on account of their birth; and I can see no good reason why men who have been sufficiently long in our country to understand its government, and to appreciate fully its institutions, and who have also, by their exemplary conduct, secured the esteem of our people, should be entirely excluded from office, merely on account of foreign birth.

I am also opposed to the doctrine contained in the American platform, which gives to the Supreme Power of the United States exclusive power to decide upon all disputed points which may arise under the constitution; for while I am fully willing that the Federal Court of the United States may decide upon all matters enumerated in the 2d section of third article of the Constitution of the United States, I am entirely unwilling to deprive the sovereign people of the power to act in matters strictly political; as this doctrine of State Rights is, in my opinion, the only sure safeguard to the peculiar institutions of the South.

I will finally add that, determined ever to have my mind free in its judgment of public measures, and my will unfettered as to the choice of men to carry out the same, I have previously to the publication of this card, sent an application to the Council of the American party to which I belonged, for a card of withdrawal, and I am no longer a member thereof.

I have written this letter that my motives may not hereafter be impugned. I cannot now tell what party will be successful in the coming election; and, although I may, under a misapprehension, have strayed, for a short time, from my political faith, I am willing to take, in future, as my guide, the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, with which I have so long, and so cordially acted. I am, however, an aspirant for no political office; and, therefore, any further apology would be useless.

Respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

A. W. BURTON.

July 30, 1855.

Clover.—Time of Cutting, Curing, &c.

Clover, when properly cured, makes a hay which all animals eat with avidity, but requires more care in curing and will bear less handling without injury than any other of the grasses. The proper time for cutting clover is when about one third of the blossoms have turned brown. Clover that is cut in the morning, should be put down in cocks the same day it is cut, if the weather is such as to dry off the dew, at any rate it should remain in the swath exposed to the sun and air until the leaves are dry enough to crumble, but should be pitched into cocks of about fifty pounds each, when the curing may be completed in one day; but it often requires two or three days to bring the hay in a fit condition to stack. It should be examined from day to day to see how the process of curing advances. Before it is hauled in the cocks should be turned and thrown lightly open until the moisture caused by the sweating has escaped.

Clover hay, stacked without shelter, is much more liable to injury than other kinds of hay, and unless the top of the stacks has some protection, a considerable portion of it will be lost. If wheat or rye is at hand, and with a little care in laying up the stacks, they may be entirely protected from the rain in the following manner: when the stack has been raised until it is desired to contract it, or draw it in toward the top, place a layer of straw on the edge of the stack and let the ends project or hang over the sides continuing the course of straw as you rise to the top,—this will effectually protect the hay from the rain. In stacking clover, six quarts of salt should be scattered through every ton of hay as it is laid up. Timothy hay is also improved by adding salt, but a less quantity will answer.

In England the farmers have adopted a very perfect method of ventilating clover haystacks. It is upon the same principle of the newly invented meal and grain barrels. It is accomplished in this way: take a large sack, say eighteen inches or two feet in diameter and four or five feet long, fill it with chaff, or some other light material; place it upright in the centre of the stack, and build up around it. As the stack rises, the sack must be drawn up, leaving a hole in the centre to the top, which should be chapped off to prevent the rain getting in. In putting away root crops in the fall, we always ventilate the heaps in this way, using round sticks, which for that purpose are more suitable, instead of the sack.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

Look at This.

The Local Preachers, belonging to the "Local Preachers' Association" of Reems Creek circuit, will please remember that the first anniversary of said society will be held at Big Ivy meeting house, commencing on the Friday night immediately preceding the 3d Sabbath in August, proximo. It is hoped all the members will be present, and that the meeting may be a profitable one to us all.

J. A. REAGAN, Sec'y.

July 10th, 1855.

At Cost and Carriage!

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription. Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars. From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 9, 1855.

Triumphant Re-election of Hon. T. L. Clingman! K. Nothingism Spurned by the People!

We cannot better express our views of the late contest in this District, than by publishing a portion of a letter received from a friend in Henderson a day or two since. Strong as is his language, it falls short even of describing the efforts used and the means employed by our adversaries. Of some of those things we may speak perhaps hereafter. This letter was written with no view to publication, but merely to express to a friend the feelings of a generous, true, and patriotic man, and as such it will find a response in the bosoms of thousands: "I take this, the earliest opportunity, to express my high gratification at the great victory achieved in the recent election; and it is all the more grateful because being dear-bought. Never have there been such powerful and indefatigable efforts made in any previous contest, against Mr. Clingman. He had very great odds to contend against, a new man, concerning whom there was very little known, and consequently no prejudices against, a new political excitement of great fervor and enthusiasm, and lastly the strong appeal to the religious sentiment. These were the powerful elements in commotion against him, and they would have beaten almost any man, except one who was so well known and well tried as he was. But it only goes to prove the conservative character of the people, and confirm the confidence they reposed in an able and faithful representative. So all hail to the incorruptible honesty and patriotism of a noble constituency! The sturdy and true hearted sons of the mountains stood firm to their posts in this storm of political frenzy and religious fanaticism, that threatened to undermine the liberties of the people and sweep off every vestige of truth and virtue from the land. And by their aid he has gloriously triumphed over tyranny, falsehood and treachery—over a party the most unscrupulous, the most intolerant, proscriptive, and unprincipled—a party that did not abstain from the use of any measures, however foul and calumnious, nor from any means, however false and pernicious, to obtain their ends. Never have I rejoiced so much at the result of any contest, not only on account of the unfair and ungenerous efforts made to break down a faithful public servant, but also the bitter and relentless persecution with which some of his devoted friends were pursued and hunted down, even to the last extremity."

ELECTION RETURNS.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.		
Precincts.	Carmichael.	Clingman.
Asheville,	197	175
Swannanoa,	143	42
Fair View,	73	37
Limestone,	68	42
Bent Creek,	45	30
South Homony,	64	6
Lower Homony,	107	73
Turkey Creek,	24	184
Sandy Mush,	35	32
Ivy,	44	127
Reems' Creek,	74	94
	874	841
	841	

Carmichael's majority 33
It will be observed that the vote of this county is remarkably heavy—1751. One year ago, when there was great excitement and a thorough canvass of the county, but 1337 votes were polled. Where the additional 378 came from we are at a loss to conceive. We expected an increased vote, but did not suppose as many as 378 could be added to the legal voting population of a single county in one year. Isn't it a little remarkable? And when it is remembered that many persons who have voted for several years were excluded on account of some technicality in the naturalization laws, it becomes still more wonderful.
The Spectator boasts very much and brings out its big gun to celebrate the triumph in Buncombe and at Clingman's own precinct. Here where the causes which produced the result over which the Spectator rejoices so much, are well known, its extravagant demonstrations will be entirely harmless. It is only to our friends abroad that we wish to give a word of explanation—something by way of commentary to accompany the excessively

jubilant rhapsodies of the Spectator.
The defeat of Mr. Clingman then in this county was secured by a greater outlay of money than has ever been made in a canvass in any one county in this State before. Again, two to one of the judges of election were Know Nothings. At all the important precincts both judges were Know Nothings.
At one precinct in the county which gave a large majority against Mr. Clingman, a number of school boys were admitted to vote, and four voters not able to get to the polls were permitted to send their sealed votes, which were deposited in the box.
These and kindred means on an extensive scale were practised all over the county, and by such means as these the vote of the county was increased near four hundred votes.
If the ballot box was purged thoroughly now the legal majority in this county would be at least two hundred for Clingman.

YANCY.		
Precincts.	Clingman.	Carmichael.
Burnsville,	147	24
Caney River,	81	17
Egypt,	54	2
Jack's Creek,	87	2
Rock Creek,	29	2
Cane Creek,	148	29
Snow Creek,	22	8
North Tow,	19	28
Grassy Creek,	32	44
South Tow,	14	10
Pensacola,	24	2
	657	168
	168	

Clingman's majority 489
Mr. Editor—I send you the vote of Yancy. It is rather small, owing to the Oat harvest being on hands, and but little excitement. The K. N.'s could not excite us; they tried some little, but failed. Their faces appear to be very long, and some have withdrawn from the order. The climate of Yancy is not adapted to the growth of the order.
Yours, &c.
A TRUE AMERICAN.

HAYWOOD.		
Precincts.	Clingman.	Carmichael.
Waynesville,	126	86
Forks of Pigeon,	20	122
Beaver Dam,	56	46
Crab Tree,	58	34
Fines' Creek,	76	21
Jonathan's Creek,	79	32
	416	341
	341	

RUTHERFORD.		
Precincts.	Clingman.	Carmichael.
Rutherfordton,	97	148
Webbs,	63	21
High Shoals,	180	39
Sulphur Springs,	80	13
Harris,	132	11
Logan's Store,	119	40
McHans,	99	93
Cove,	28	9
Seagins,	27	27
Whiteside's,	21	29
Grayson's,	69	41
Duncan's Creek,	29	13
	972	484
	484	

POLK.		
Precincts.	Clingman.	Carmichael.
Mills,	130	108
Sandy Plains,	55	20
Miller's,	40	7
Porter's,	17	2
	242	137
	137	

HENDESON.		
Precincts.	Carmichael.	Clingman.
Hendersonville,	247	273
Cathay's Creek,	78	92
Davidson's River,	72	20
Little River,	49	32
Free Ridge,	73	25
Hooper's Creek,	15	32
Clear Creek,	105	105
Green River,	15	37
Wolf Pit,	46	34
	700	650
	650	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1855.		
OFFICIAL VOTE.		
Statement of the Polls of the Congressional Election, as compared at Asheville, 9th of August, 1855, for the 8th Congressional District of the State of North Carolina:		
COUNTIES.	CLINGMAN.	CARMICHAEL.
Buncombe,	841	874
Yancy,	657	168
Haywood,	415	341
McDowell,	497	421
Rutherford & Polk,	1214	621
Burke,	511	387
Caldwell,	519	318
Wilkes,	586	1142
Watauga,	234	334
Madison,	557	267
Henderson,	650	700
Jackson,	458	129
Macon,	352	350
Cherokee,	588	532
	8079	6584
	6584	

Clingman's maj. 1,495

From the other Districts, we have not received authentic full information. Craig, Democrat, is elected over Stowe, Know Nothing, by a very large majority.
Reid, K. N., is probably elected over Kerr, Whig.
Branch, Democrat, is no doubt elected over Shephard, K. N., in the Raleigh District.
Ruffin, Democrat, has probably beaten Latham, K. N.
In the Wilmington District, Winslow, Democrat, is running largely ahead of Reid, K. N.
In the first District, Shaw, Democrat, so far as heard from, is considerably ahead of Payne, K. N.
In Puryear's District, the result is doubtful. We think it likely the members elect are, Clingman, Craig, Branch, Winslow, Ruffin, Shaw, and Reid—Puryear's District doubtful. We shall know in a few days.

TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.
We have no definite news from Tennessee. It is reported that Gentry is elected Governor by a considerable majority, and a private letter from Knoxville, by last night's mail strengthens the impression. He had made some heavy gains on Johnston. He is doubtless elected.
Watkins is said to be elected to Congress from the first District, over Taylor.
From the Knoxville District we have no definite information.

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.
Will bear in mind that this number closes the time for which they subscribed, and that unless they renew their subscription, their names will be erased from our books.

COL. A. W. BURTON.
In justice to this gentleman, and for the gratification of his numerous friends in this District, who will rejoice to hear that he has cast from him the shackles of Know Nothingism and come back to the Democratic fold, we publish his address to the people of Cleveland county, in to-day's paper.
There are thousands of patriotic men scattered through the Southern States, who, like Col. Burton, have been intimately connected with the order, and like him have become disgusted and alarmed, and are withdrawing in troops. Only a few days since, eighty members withdrew from a Council in Lauderdale county, Alabama, at one time, and have appended their names to a published card, giving their reasons for it. Unlike the Democratic Republican party, the more the people learn of this Know Nothing organization, the more odious it becomes.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia abolition paper nominates the Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for the Presidency. This is the same Reverend gentleman whose letter in defence of Know Nothingism was scattered over this District some weeks since. His Abolition brethren seem disposed to tickle his vanity a little, as a compensation for his treachery to the South.

REMOVAL OF REEDER.
President Pierce has removed Governor Reeder, of Kansas, and appointed Hon. John S. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, in his place. Will the Know Nothing papers in the South that have labored so industriously to create capital out of Reeder's free soilism, have the honesty to inform their readers that the President has removed him?
Mr. Dawson, was an effective member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He is also known as a strenuous advocate of the policy of giving homesteads to actual settlers, and introduced a bill for that purpose, which passed the House of Representatives, but failed to obtain the sanction of the Senate.

FOR THE NEWS.
MENTISIAL.
[Respectfully addressed to "One of Sam's Daughters," in the last Spectator.]
When women seize the pen and drop the needle, Neglecting breaches the affairs of State to mend, What husband in despair can hope to wheedle Her errant thoughts homeward again to tend.
No other art her guilt can cover,
Than silently to let the husband sigh;
If doggerel she will write—why give her over,
And let him seek a refuge in the doggerel.
ONE OF TOM'S BOYS.

FUNNY.—A difficulty occurred recently at Bardston, Kentucky, between Hon. Charles G. Wintersmith and Dr. Jackson, candidates for Congress in that district. In explanation of his part in the affair, Dr. Jackson issues a card, from which we take the following extract:
"After I turned to the audience to deprecate such unfair treatment, I received a blow from Mr. W., which excited enough 'angry' to induce me, although held by the right arm by a third party, to grasp the gentleman by the top of his head, when to my astonishment and the consternation of the crowd, the whole scalp came off! A slight left-handed blow from me, which made a distinct ocular demonstration, was all the fight I perpetrated; the rush and interference ended it. Afterwards I approached Mr. W., who acknowledged himself in the wrong and not able to fight me. After a short interview he called the audience together, and made a public apology to them, and then publicly asked my pardon, which was promptly granted."
The mortality in Philadelphia last week embraced 313, of which number 226 were children.

HORRID MURDER.

We have received a letter from a gentleman living at Hamptonville, Yadkin county, N. C., giving the particulars of an atrocious murder committed near that place on the evening of the 20th ult. We condense the following particulars from his statement. It appears that the murderer, Christopher Robbins, returned home drunk from a tax gathering, late in the evening, and for some real or fancied fault in an old negro man, belonging to the family, fell upon him with an axe handle and beat him cruelly; not content, he procured a heavy waggon whip and commenced beating him with the butt of it. The boy fled to the house, where his mistress made an attempt to shield him from further violence, upon which Robbins knocked her down, and fell again upon the boy with the whip, and beat him about the head until he killed him. He then procured hot water and poured it into the negro's ears, and literally scalded the hair and skin from the boy's head and face. Robbins fled next morning.
P. S.—Since the above information was received, we learn from the Salisbury Banner that the murderer was taken on the Monday night following, at the house of a relative in Wilkes county. Upon his arrest, he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife, but the wound not proving mortal, he was removed to prison to await his trial.

The Yellow Fever is prevailing to some extent at Portsmouth, Va.

LET THE WORK GO ON.

Below will be found a Card from Mr. Saunders, of Jackson, announcing his withdrawal from the order of Know Nothings. The election is over, it is true, but this is no reason why good and true men who have been seduced into this organization should remain there. On the contrary, the result of the election should convince them that the moral sense of the people is against the order, and this is an argument entitled to some consideration. While we would scorn the man who could basely surrender his opinions to the moulding of others, yet the deliberately expressed convictions of a large majority of the intelligent freemen of the District, are certainly entitled to some weight.
We repeat, let every man who feels that he has been imposed on—that he occupies a dangerous as well as disagreeable position for a free American citizen, take the shortest road to get out of the order; and when again free and unfettered, let him be cautious how he suffers himself to be entrapped again.

JACKSON COUNTY, July, 1855.
Mr. ATKIN—Please say through the News that I am no longer a member of the Know Nothing party.
Yours, truly,
WM. SAUNDERS.

In Boston last week there were 85 deaths, of which number 55 were children.

DIED.

In this place, on Wednesday the 1st inst., WASHINGTON MORRISON, infant son of A. T. and S. R. SUMMER, aged three months and eleven days.

In this town, on Wednesday last, of croup, NANCY JANE, aged four or five years—daughter of Mr. E. L. Triplett.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp Meeting held at Mount Zion Camp Ground, about 13 miles north of Asheville, in Buncombe county, commencing Friday before the second Sabbath in September next. The Preaching brethren East of the Blue Ridge, of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North Carolina District, are cordially invited to come over and help us. Signed in behalf of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of the M. P. Church of Buncombe circuit.
P. W. EDWARDS, Sec.
August 7, 1855.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Yancey County, I will sell on the premises
On the 27th of September
next, all that valuable body of
LAND,
Lying on South Toe River, in Yancey county, the late residence of James McDowell, deceased, containing in different Tracts about
2000 Acres,
Of the finest land in Western Carolina.
TERMS.—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given. Bond and approved security required of the purchaser.
M. P. PENLAND,
C. & M. E. for Yancey County.
August 9, 1855. tds

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Wednesday, 1st September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life. Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from \$8 to \$15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. From this rule there will be no departure.
Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed and the work of all hands. They do not expect to succeed in business kinds, by clap net and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but first rate work.
Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.
Repairing done with despatch.
Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.
Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.
ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.
June 28, 1855. 17

State of North Carolina, COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.
H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett
Petition for Divorce.
It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.
J. J. HOOPER, CLK.
JOS. KEENER, Dep. CLK.
Printer's fee \$6.
June 14, 3m

State of North Carolina, COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.
A. B. Shoolee
vs.
Eliza Shoolee
Petition for Divorce.
It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shoolee, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.
J. J. HOOPER, CLK.
JOS. KEENER, Dep. CLK.
Printer's fee \$6.
June 14, 3m

State of North Carolina, COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.
William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch
Petition for Divorce.
It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of the Court to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.
J. J. HOOPER, CLK.
JOS. KEENER, Dep. CLK.
Printer's fee \$6.
June 14, 3m

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

GRASS SEEDS.
No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have Wool Carded, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.
Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.
J. S. WEAVER.
Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, coppers, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use.
J. M. BLAIR.
Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to
J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.
Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from \$5 to \$10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not.
April 7.

Receiving and Forwarding GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!
We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at \$6 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at \$10.
Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.
J. M. BLAIR & Co.
June 7, 1855.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,
HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on getting to business kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business kinds, by clap net and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but first rate work.
Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.
Repairing done with despatch.
Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.
Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.
ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.
June 28, 1855. 17

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist
ANDERSON C. H. S. C.
HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Brushes, Window Glass,
French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English
Chemicals, Drugs,
Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine
Tobacco and Cigars.
FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.
—ALSO—
Fine Brandies and Wines.

Sold only for medical purposes.
Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.
Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.
His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.
Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 10, 1854.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON
OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald heads, white swelling, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venereal affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, oldsores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.
I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.
Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.
N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Cataoosa, Chocotah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. CLOPTON of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. CLOPTON, immediately and be cured.
MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

\$500 REWARD!
ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dan-dridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension anywhere in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.
BENJAMIN HENRY.
March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good
MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.
Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers.
W. T. DICKENSON & Co.
Stockville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.
March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent to make their mark in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.
B. J. SMITH,
E. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.
Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.
THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.
Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.
Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of \$5.00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at \$2.00 for each specimen.
WM. BEAL, A. M.
Murphy, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies' Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call.
J. M. BLAIR.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black dooskins, kerseys, tweeds, and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

Hardware
WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call. Blacksmiths, carpenters, wagon-makers, shoemakers and farmers, we can supply you with almost anything under this head.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Janesville, by North Janesville, Fulton, and Albion, to Christiana.
From Janesville, by Peotia, Albion, Christiana, Cambridge, Deerfield, Hanchetville, and York, to Columbus.
From Janesville, by Centre, Magnolia, Albany, Attica, Exeter, New Glarus, Ben, and Turkey Grove, to Mineral Point.
From Kenosha, by South Bristol and Cypress, to Antioch, Illinois.
From Kenosha, by Marion, Paris, and Brighton, to Burlington.
From Kenosha, by Kossuth, Liberty, Wilmet, and English Prairie, to Richmond, Illinois.
From Kenosha, by Bristol, Salem, Wheatland, Geneva Bay, Walworth, Sharon, Allen's Grove, Summerville, and Clinton, to Beloit.
From Lancaster, by Beetown and Charlotte, to Wyalusing.
From La Crosse to Portage.
From La Crosse to Onalaska.
From La Crosse, by Onalaska and Mndora, to Black River Falls.
From Madison, by Arena, to Prairie du Chien.
From Madison, by Arlington, Dekorra and Oshkosh, to Portage City.
From Madison, by Middletown, Pine Bluff, Blue Mound, Ridgeway, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Cottage Inn, Plattville, Benton, Hazel Green, and Vinegar Hill, Illinois, to Galena.
From Madison, by Cross Plains, Dover, Black Earth, Arena, Reville, Helena, and Wyoming, to Dodgeville.
From Madison, by Berk, Windsor, Leeds, Lowville, Rocky Run, and Wyocena, to Portage City.
From Madison, by Hampden, East Hampden, Fountain Prairie, Courtland, Paradise Grove, Alto, Black Hawk, Metomen, and Brighton, to Oshkosh.
From Madison, by Stoner's Prairie, Grand Spring, Belleville, Exeter, and Monticello, to Monroe.
From Madison, by Lodi and Collamer, to Baraboo.
From Madison, by Pleasant Branch, Ashton, Dane, and Boxbury, to Sauk City.
From Madison, by Montello, Dakota, and Wautoma, to Waupaca Falls.
From Madison, by Spring Dale, Primrose, Farmer's Grove, Walnut Spring, and Argyle, to Wiot.
From Madison, by Albany, Spring Grove, and Rock Grove, to Freeport, Illinois.
From Madison, by Fitchburg, Oregon, Rutland, Union, Osborn, and Leyden, to Janesville.
From Madison, by Lake View, Ancient, Sloughton, Dinkirk, and Fulton Station, to Milton.
From Madison, by Sun Prairie, Eolia, and Columbus, to Beaver Dam.
From Manitowoc to Chilton, in Calumet county.
From Manitowoc, by Menasha, Wakefield, Medina, and Greenwood, to Waupaca.
From Marinette, by Cedar Fork and Escanaba, to Carp River.
From Marinette, by Keewenaw, Portage Entry, Clifton, Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, and North West Mine, to Fort Wilkins.
From Mineral Point, by Darlington and Avon, to Shullsburg, in Lafayette county.
From Menasha to Lake Shawanno.
From Menasha, by Wakefield, Ellington, Greenville, and Hortonville, to Shawano.
From Menasha, by Stockbridge, Lynn, Stantonville, New Halstein, and Elkhart, to Plymouth.
From Menasha, by Waupaca, to Plover, on the Wisconsin river.
From Milton to Janesville.
From Milwaukee, by Ozaukee, to Sheboygan.
From Milwaukee, by Butler, Marcy, Lisbon, Sussex, Merton, Monches, Toland's Prairie, Neesho, and Hustford, to Juneau.
From Milwaukee, by Greenfield, New Berlin, Prospect, Hill, Vernon, Mukwanago, East Troy, Troy, Sugar creek, Milard, Richmond, Johnstown, Johnstown Centre, and Rock Prairie, to Janesville.
From Milwaukee, by Wauwatosa, Ellen Grove, Brookfield Centre, Brookfield, Forest House, Wauesha, Genesee, North Station, Eagle, Palmyra, White Water, Milton, Fulton, and Stoughton, to Madison.
From Milwaukee, by Good Hope, Mequon River, Cedarburg, Grafton, Sackville, Ozaukee, Cedar Grove, Gibbville, Sheboygan Falls, and Howard Grove, to Sheboygan.
From Milwaukee, by Root creek, Muskego, Centre, Big Bend, Caldwell's Prairie, East Troy, Troy, and La Fayette, to Spring Prairie.
From Milwaukee, by Root creek, Muskego, Denoon, Norway, Waterford, Rochester, Burlington, and Lyons, to Geneva.
From Milwaukee, by Granville, Menominee Falls, Meeker, Schlusgergville, Addison, Theresa, Lomira, and Byron, to Fond du Lac.
From Milwaukee, by Auburn, to Fond du Lac.
From Mineral Point, by Elk Grove, Benton, and New Diggins, to Galena, Illinois.
From Mineral Point, by Willow Springs, Darlington, Wiot, Jordan, Monroe, Montezuma, Spring Grove, Ty-

ler, Ill., and Burritt, to Rockford.
From Mineral Point, by Linden, Highland, Richland Centre, Richland c. h., Reed's Mills, Vinogua, Badax c. h., Springfield, La Crosse, Onalaska, Mendona, Albion, Black River Falls, Jackson c. h., Gage's Mills, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa c. h., O'Galley Mills, Willow River, Wise, and Stillwater, to St. Paul, in Minnesota.
From Mineral Point, by Linden, and Montfort, to Highland.
From Mineral Point, by Willow Springs, Darlington, and Gratiot, to Warren, Illinois.
From Montello, by Harrisville, Long Meadow, and William Sylvester's, to Grand Rapids.
From Montello, by Westfield, and Kingsburg Ferry, to Reed's Landing, on the Mississippi river.
From Montello, by Dakota, and Wautoma, to Saxville.
From Montville, by Gaylesville, and Douglas' Mills, to Black River Falls.
From Montfort, by Fennimore, and Millville, to Prairie du Chien.
From Monroe, by Sylvester, Brooklyn, Union, and Cookville, to Duikirk.
From Namakum, by Black creek, Neshkoro, Willow creek, and Sexeville, to Waupaca, in Waupaca county.
From Neshkoro, by Willow creek and Saxeville, to Waupaca.
From New California, by Motfort and Highland, to Muscoda.
From New Haven to Necedah.
From Ozaukee, by Fredonia, Fillmore, Kewaskum, Auburn, and Eden, to Fond du Lac.
From Ozaukee, by Saukville, Newburg, Barton, West Bend, Aurora, Addison, Herman, and Horicon, to Juneau.
From Oconomowoc, by Concord, Farmington, and Johnson's creek, to Aztalan.
From Oshkosh, by steamer, to Mukwa.
From Oshkosh, by Butte des Morts, Winchester, Mukwa, and Weyanwego, to Steven's Point.
From Oshkosh, by Clairville, Fisk's Corners, Welaunee, and Rush Lake, to Ceresco.
From Oshkosh, by Algoma, Omro, Delhi, Waukan, Koro, Sacramento, Berlin, Namakum, Marquette, Kingston, Rock Hill, and Bellefontaine, to Portage City.
From Palmyra, by Oak Hill, and Bark River, to Jefferson.
From Pardeeville, by Montello, and Dekota, to Stephen's Point, in Portage county.
From Patch Grove, by Bunker Hill, Charlotte, and Milton, to Cassville.
From Patch Grove, by Wyalusing, and Clayton, Iowa, to Garville.
From Plattville, by New California, Millin, and Linden, to Mineral.
From Plattville, by Rockvale, Potosi, and Weld's Landing, Iowa, to Dubuque.
From Plover, by Grand Rapids, Eagle Point, Black River Falls, and Onalaska, La Crosse.
From Portage City, by Baraboo, and Bluff, to Sauk City.
From Portage City, by Pardeeville, Marcellon, Centreville, Randolph Centre, and East Randolph, to Wanshara.
From Portage City, by Wyocena, Rio, Ostego, Columbus, and Portland, to Waterton.
From Portage City, by Beaver creek, New Haven, Grand Marsh, Dell Prairie, Grand Rapids, Point Bausse, and Plover, to Stevens Point.
From Portage City, by Port Hope, Roshin, Packwaukee, Buffalo Lake, Westfield, Adora, Oasis, Almond, Buena Vista, Lake Sarah, and Plover, to Stevens Point.
From Portage City, by Dekorra, Oshakuta, Lodi, Berry, and Dover, to Blue Mound.
From Portage City, by Beaver creek, Crooked Lake, Buena Vista, and Plover, to Steven's Point.
From Potosi, by Rockvale, Lancaster, Fennimore, and Wingville, to Muscoda.
From Potosi, by Rockvale, Ellenboro', Clifton, and Linden, to Mineral Point.
From Prairie du Chien, by Boydstown, Rickland creek, and Richmond, to Muscoda.
From Prairie du Chien, by Patch Grove, Little Grant, Lancaster, and Ellensboro', to Plattville.
From Prairie du Chien, by Eagle Point Mills, and Boydstown, to Fennimore.
From Prairie du Chien, by Bad Axe, Leon, Veroqua, Springville, Coon Prairie, Graham's Mills, and Sparta, to Black River Falls.
From Prairie du Chien, by La Crosse, Lewis' Mills, Douglass Mills, Eau Gallet's, Rush River Settlement, Prescott, and Point Douglas, to St. Paul, Minnesota Territory.
From Prescott, by Hudson, Pineville, and Crandall's Mills, to Falls of St. Croix.
From Princeton, by Montello, Roxo, and Packwaukee, to Dellton.
From Princeton, by Dakin's hotel, Warwick, on Willow creek, and Saxeville, to Weyauweya, in Winebaho county.
From Reed's Landing, Monteville, on the Mississippi River, by Galeville, and Douglas Mills, to River Falls.
From Racine, by Caledonia, Whitesville, Raymond, and Franklin, to Hall's Corners.
From Racine, by Mount Pleasant Ives Grove, Yorkville, Pen Yan, Rochester, Burlington, Spring Prairie, Grove, Elkhorn, Delavan, Darien, Fairfield, and Emerald Grove, to Janesville.
From Racine, by Caledonia, Thompsonville, South Raymond, and Norway, to Waterford, in Racine county.
From Racine, by Sylvania, Pleasant Grove, Union Grove, Trowbridge, Burlington, and Lyons, to Geneva.
From Richland City, by Sextonville, Richland Centre, Rockbridge, Fanev creek, and Kickapoo, to Vinozua c. h.
From Raymond, by Norway, to

Waterford.
From Ridgeway to Primrose.
From Ripon, by Green Lake, to Marquette.
From Ripon, by Sacramento, Poysippi, Little River, and Weyauweya, to Mukwa, in Waupaca county.
From Rochester, by Honey creek, and La Fayette, to Sugar creek.
From Richland City, by Reed's Mills, Bad Axe, and West Prairie, to Newport, on the Mississippi River.
From Rockton, Illinois, by Spring Grove, Wisconsin, Hoosier Grove, and Montezuma, to Monroe.
From Rosendale, by Wheelanue, Waukan, and Omro, to Winnicome.
From Sacramento, by Poysippi, Little River, and Weyanwego, to Mukwa.
From Sauk City, by Leland's Mill, to Reedsburg.
From Sauk City, by Bear's creek, Sextonville, and Sand Prairie, to Prairie du Chien.
From Sheboygan, by Meeme, Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc, Francis' creek, Two Rivers, Michicott, and Cooperstown, to Green Bay.
From Sheboygan, by Manitowoc, Kewannee, Bailey's Harbor, and Sturgeon Bay, to Green Bay.
From Sheboygan, by Sheboygan Falls, Plymouth, Green Bush, Dotyville, Empire, and Yachceda, to Fond du Lac.
From Sheboygan, by Sheboygan Falls, Union River, Cascade, Beechwood, New Fane, and Auburn, to Theresa.
From Shullsburg, by Benton, Hazle Green, and Fairplay, to Dubuque.
From Summerset to Crab Orchard.
From Steven's Point, by Eau Plain, and Little Bulls Falls, to Wausau.
From Stoughton, by Albion, Yeotsa, and Lima, to Whitewater.
From Watertown, Emmett, Clyman, Oak Grove, Juneau, Burnett, and Chester, to Waupun.
From Watertown, by Hubbelville, Portland, Waterloo, Hanchetville, and Sun Prairie, to Madison.
From Watertown, by Hutsford, Horicon, Maysville, Farmersville, Le Roy, and Avoca, to Fond du Lac.
From Watertown, by Emmett, Clyman, Oak Grove, Beaver Dam, Wau-shara, Waupun, Rock River, and La-martine, to Fond du Lac.
From Watertown, by Milford, Aztalan, Lake Mills, Newtown Corners, Deerfield, and Cottage Grove, to Madison.
From Waukesha, by Howard, Dela-field, and Summit, to Oconomowoc.
From Waukesha, by Waterville, Golden Lake, Crowder's Corners, Rome, and Helenville, to Jefferson.
From Waukesha, by Pewaukee, Lisbon, Menominee Falls, and Friestadt, to Cedarburg.
From Waukesha, by Pewaukee, Merton, Monches, Hartford, Iron Ridge, Maysville, Farmersville, Leroy, Oakfield, and Avoca, to Fond du Lac.
From Waukesha, by South Genesee, Mukwanago, Waterford, Rochester, Burlington, Wheatland, Richmond, Illinois, Solon Mills, and Ringwood, to McHenry.
From Waupun, by Alto, Lezern, Fairwater, Motomen, Ceresco, and Dartford, to Berlin.
From Waupun, by Springvale, Rosendale, and Bethello, to Oshkosh.
From Waupun, by Springvale, West Rosendale, and Welaunee, to Wauken.
From Wauwasha, by Meckford, and Dartford, to Berlin.
From Wauwasha, by Napasha, Grandville, Lake Maria, Kingston, Marquette, Princeton, Pleasant Valley, La Cot, St. Maria, Neshkoro, and Lincoln, to Plover.
From Wansan to Shawano, on Wolf River.
From Wansan to Clear Water.
From White Water, by Cold Spring, Fort Atkinson, Oakland, Christiana, Utica, Cambridge, and Deer creek, to Madison.
From West Bend, by Cedar Creek, and Schlusgergville, to Monches.
From West Bend, by Barton, Scott, Adell, and Hingham, to Sheboygan Falls.
From Wynoski, by Mitchell, Rathburn, Ocoela, and Alcove, to Fond du Lac.

MISSOURI.

From Alexandria to Winchester.
From Alexandria, by St. Francisville, Kosuth, and Athens, to Farmington, Iowa.
From Alexandria to Linden, via the county seats of Clark, Scotland, Schuyler, Putnam, Mercer, Harrison, and Gentry.
From Alexandria, by St. Francisville, Waterloo, Ashton, Eldorado, Arbelo, Memphis, Fabbie, and Cherry Grove, to Lancaster.
From Apple creek, by Whittenburg, Wood, and Spruce's Ferry, to Murphysboro', Ill.
From Arrow Rock to Old Jefferson.
From Arrow Rock, by Jonesboro', Ridge Prairie, and Heath's creek, to Georgetown.
From Ashley, by Bowling Green, to Louisiana.
From Athens to Fairview.
From Auburn, by New Hope, to Lost creek.
From Beehive to Maysville.
From Benton to Commerce.
From Benton, by Cypress, to Charleston.
From Bethany to Decatur, Iowa.
From Bethany to Gallatin.
From Bloomington to St. John, by Rice's Ferry, and Milan.
From Bloomington, by Coulter's Store, and Penney's, to Huntsville.
From Bloomington, by Mechanicsburg, Wyandotte, and Lüneus, to Chillicothe.
From Bloomington, by Vienna, to Edina.
From Booneville, by Pilot Grove, Pleasant Green, Old Neck, Georgetown, Bee Branch, Cook's Store, and Bagdad, to Lexington.
From Booneville, by Lamine, Arrow Rock, Bryan, Marshall, Mount Hope, Dover Lexington, Wellington, Sibley, and Fort Osage, to Independence.
From Booneville, by Old Franklin and Franklin, to Fayette.
From Booneville, by Corner's Mills, to Gooch's Mills.
From Booneville, by Gooch's Mills and

Midway, to Pisgah.
From Booneville, by Bellair, Vermont, Round Hill, and Felix, to Versailles.
From Booneville, by Boon's Lick, to Glasgow.
From Bolivar, by Hermansville, and Webleau, to Ocoela.
From Bolivar, by Halfways, to Buffalo.
From Bolivar, to Fremont, by Fair Play, and Bear creek.
From Bolivar, to Sarcoux, by Orleans, Crisp, Prairie, Greenfield, King's Point, Spring River, and Bower's Mill.
From Bowling Green, by Vannoy's Mills, and Hickory creek, to Mexico.
From Brunswick, by Yellow Creek, to Lüneus.
From Brunswick, by Utica, to Gallatin.
From Brunswick, by Compton's Ferry, Little Compton, and Fairland, to Chillicothe.
From Brunswick to Bloomington.
From Caledonia, by Iron Mountains, Farmington, Kinkaid, Mine, La Motte, Fredericktown, Paton, White Water, and Jackson, to Cape Girardeau.
From Caledonia, by Munger's Mills, Lester-ville, Logan's creek, and Henpeck, to Van Buren.
From Carthage, by Diamond Grove, to Neosho.
From California, by Round Hill, Gilroy, Mount Carmel, Otterville, and Arrator, to Pleasant Green.
From Canton, by Tully, Prairie, Oakley, Fairmont, Memphis, Middle Fabbie, and Cherry Grove, to Lancaster.
From Cap-au-Gris, by Chantilly, Troy, Haw Point, Covington, and King's Mills, to Danville.
From Cape Girardeau, by Benton, Pleasant Plains, and Ogden, to New Madrid.
From Carrollton, by Utica, to Chillicothe.
From Cassville, by Noah Boone's, to Neosho.
From Cassville, by King's Prairie, to Mount Vernon.
From Cove Spring, by Hartsville, and Red Bud, to Rockbridge.
From Columbia to Nashville.
From Chapel Hill, by Basin Knob, and Bluff Springs, to Big creek.
From Chillicothe, by Spring Hill, and Clear creek, to Gallatin.
From Chillicothe, by Youngers, and Salt River, to Mexico.
From Chillicothe, by Utica, Kingston, Plum creek, and Beehive, to Plattsburg.
From Clifton, by Herculaneum, Selma, Rush Tower, Isle au Bois, St. Genevieve, St. Mary, Perryville, and Apple creek, to Jackson.
From Clinton, by Lucas, Elk Fork, and Butler, to West Point.
From Clinton, by Post Oak, to Warrensburg.
From Clinton, by Deep Water, Spruce, and Pleasant Gap, to Painsville.
From Clinton, by Browning's Ferry, and Clay, to Ocoela.
From Crab Orchard, by Prospect Hill, and Haines, to Plattsburg.
From Danville to Mexico.
From Ellsworth, by Roubidoux, to Hartsville.
From Eleven Points to Jackson, Ark., by Hester's.
From Eminence to Thomasville.
From Erie to Buffalo.
From Erie to Oakland, by Lebanon.
From Erie, by Lebanon, Jericho, Hazlewood, Cowskin, and Big Beaver, to Forsyth.
From Fayette, by Boonsboro, to Arrow Rock.
From Fulton, by Concord, Mexico, and Long Branch, to Paris.
From Fairview to High Point, Johnson county.
From Farmington, by Big River Mills, Silver Springs, Avoca, and Argyle, to Hillsboro.
From Fulton, by Reform, to Portland.
From Fulton, Millersburg, Columbia, Rockport, and Fayette, to Glasgow.
From Fulton, by St. Aubert, to Lion.
From Forsyth, by Cape Fear, to Cassville.
From Forsyth, to Carrollton, Ark.
From Forsyth, by Big Beaver creek, to Hartsville.
From Forsyth, by North Fork, to Rockbridge.
From Fredericktown, to Lowndes, by Mil-dam, Duval, and Bollingers.
From Fredericktown, by Cold Water, Greenville, Cane creek, Martinsburg, Hick's Ferry, Ark., Crossin's Store, Hanauer's Store, Fourche, Dumas, Pocahontas, and Black's Ferry, to Jackson.
From Frankfort, to Florida, by Spencersburg, Madisonville, and Lick creek.
From Fremont to Fort Scott.
From Gentry Court House, by Alanthus Grove, Sweet Home, Maryville, and Hallas Ferry, to Linden.
From Georgetown to Marshall, by Long-wood.
From Georgetown, by Windsor and Cal-houn, to Clinton.
From Georgetown, by Fairview, Knob-ster, Worrenburg, Globe, and Big creek, to Harrisonville.
From Georgetown to Spring Garden.
From Georgetown, by Spring Fork, to Colo Camp.
From Glasgow, by Roanoke, Mount Airy, Huntsville, Milton, Madison, Paris, Fairfield, Indian creek, Saline, and Pigeon creek, to Hanibal.
From Glasgow to Bloomington.
From Glasgow, by Keytesville, Brunswick, Pleasant Park, Manlius, Dewitt, Carrollton, Round Grove, Richmond, Crab Orchard, and Woodford, to Liberty.
From Glasgow, by Cambridge, Petra, Miami, and Cow creek, to Marshall.
From Greenfield, by Turnback, Mount Vernon, and Hall, to Cane creek.
From Greenville, by Otter creek, and Green-wood Valley, to Van Buren.
From Green Top, in Schuyler County, by Hartford, to Centreville, in Iowa.
From Hannibal, by Palmyra, Hester, La Grange, Canton, Tully, and Alexandria, to Keokuck.
From Hannibal to Fayette, by Florida, Paris, and Huntsville.
From Hannibal, by Hanson, Sharpburg, and Somerset, to Paris.
From Hannibal, by West Ely, to Shelbyville.
From Hannibal to Naples, Ills.
From Hannibal to Quincy, Ills.
From Hannibal to St. Josephs.
From Harrisonville, by West Point, and Marvel, to Painsville.
From Hartsville, by Big Beaver creek, to Forsyth.
From Hartford to Milan.
From Herman, by Gasconade Ferry, Fre-

dericksburg, and Bailey's creek, to Lion.
From Herman, by Merrimac Iron Works, and Licking, to Houston.
From Hermitage, by Buffalo, to Hartsville.
From Hillsboro, by Morse's Mills, to Grubb-ville.
From Houston, by Stanford, and Hickory Spring, to Rockbridge.
From Houston to Thomasville.
From Houston, by Philadelphia, Shel-byville.
From Huntsville, by Smithland and Middle Grove, to Madison.
From Independence, by Westport, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Smith, and Green River, to Salt Lake City, (Utah Territory.)
From Independence, by Westport, Kansas, Delaware, Fort Leavenworth, Weston, Mo., De Kalb, and Sparta, to St. Joseph's.
From Independence, by Blue Springs, Stony Point, Oak Grove, and Chapel Hill, to Columbus.
From Independence, by Big Cedar, and Pleasant Hill, to Harrisonville.
From Independence, by Wayne City, to Liberty.
From Iron Mountain, by Arcadia, Lester-ville, Centreville, and Almode, to Eminence.
From Iron Mountain, by Pilot Knobs, Arcadia, and Patterson, to Greenville.
From Jackson, by county Seat, Perkin's creek, and Lowndes, to Greenville.
From Jackson, by Peoples, and Picketon, to Bloomfield.
From Jefferson City, by Westphalia, Mavis, Kinderhook, Spanish Prairie, Maramac, Steel-ville, Osage, and Harmony, to Caledonia.
From Jefferson City, by Russellville, High Point, Versailles, Haw creek, and Cole Camp, to Warsaw.
From Jefferson City, by Wm. Smith's, Richard Rouden's, and Latham's, to Little Piney, in Pulaski county.
From Jefferson City, by Dixonville, Look-out, and California, to Round Hill.
From Jefferson City, by Marion, James-ton, Midway, and Clark's Fork, to Booneville.
From Jefferson City to Little Rich Woods.
From Jefferson City, by Stone's Port, to Columbia.
From Jefferson City, by Stringtown, and Hickory Hill, to Tusculumba.
From Jefferson City, by Dixonville, Look Out, California, and Pisgah.
From Kansas, by Wiandotte, Parksville, and Hampton, to Platte City.
From Kansas, by Wiandotte City, Neb., Parkville, and Hampton, to Platte City.
From Kansas, by Parkville, and Hampton, to Platte City.
From Kansas, by Westport, Harrisonville, Rapinsville, and Carthage, to Neosho.
From Kane, by Gaston Fairview, Florence, and Council Bluffs, to Linden, Mo.
From Caytesville to Bee Branch Settle-ment.
From Kirksville, by Mirabile, Elmont, Grindstone Point, Maysville, and Gentryville, to Gentry Court House.
From Kirksville, to Coffeeseville, in Adair county.
From Kirksville, by Green Top, to Lancas-ter.
From Kirksville to Linneus.
From Lebanon, by Long Lane, Buffalo, Shady Grove, Pasco, and Hickory Barren, to Springfield.
From Lebanon, by Brush creek, Fortner's Hill, St. Luke, and St. Mary, to Springfield.
From Lebanon to Houston.
From Lebanon, Ark., by Marshall's Prairie, and Hussaw's Prairie, to Forsyth.
From Lancaster, by Chariton Mills, Hart-ford, and St. Johns, to Princeton.
From La Grange to Houston.
From La Grange to Monticello.
From La Grange to Newark.
From Lebanon to Waynesville.
From Lexington, by Camden, to Richmond.
From Lexington, by Renwick's Mills, to Columbus, Warrensburg, Air, Moss, and Tabo, to Lexington.
From Lexington, by Anthon, Young's, Elijah Gladick's Freedom, Kirkpatrick's Mills, and Nobuoster, to Calhoun.
From Lexington, by Greston, Snilar, Chapel Hill, Lone Jack, and Pleasant Hill, to Harrisonville.
From Lexington to Georgetown.
From Lisle, by Westphalia, Mavis, Pay Down, Kinderhook, Lane's Prairie, Spanish Prairie, Maramac, Steelville, Osage, and Har-mony, to Caledonia.
From Liberty, by Ridgely, Ringgold, and Camden Point, to Buena Vista.
From Liberty to Plattsburg, by Mount Gil-lead, Paradise, and Carpenter's Store, to Plattsburg.
From Liberty, by Barry and Platte City, to Weston.
From Little Piney, by Ralfe and Ellsworth, to Houston.
From Little Prairie to Crane creek.
From Linneus, by Scottsville, to Milan.
From Linneus, by Nevada, to Trenton.
From Linneus to Kirksville.
From Maramac, by Little Prairie, Little Piney, and Pine Bluff, to Waynesville.
From Marshall, by Hazel Grove, to Browns-ville.
From Marshall, by Elm Wood, Blanche, and Elk Grove, to Lexington.
From Milan, by West Locust, Lewis's Mill, and Judge Johnson's Store, to Princeton.
From Miami to Brunswick.
From McKinney to Alton.
From Memphis, by Pekin, Dr. P. T. Huff's and Stiles, to Bloomfield, Iowa.
From Mexico, by Shy Post, Shamrock, and Flint Point, to Danville.
From Mexico, by Littleby, Lick creek, and Madisonville, to New London.
From Monticello, by Edina, Timbered Branch, Kirksville, Ninevah, Milan, and Halley's Mill, to Trenton.
From Monticello, by Tully, to Canton.
From Monticello, by Colony, to Sand Hill.
From Mount Sterling, by Wollam, Jake's Prairie, Argo, Bourbon, Harrison's Mills, and Fourche A. Renault, to Potosi.
From Mount Vernon, by Baule's Store, Ashgrove, and Walnut Grove, to Orleans.
From Nineveh, by Hartford, to Centreville, Iowa.
From Neosho, by Oliver's Prairie, Capse's creek, and Mount Pleasant, to Mount Vernon.
From Neosho, by Oliver's Prairie and Hazel Bottom, to Washbourne's Prairie.
From Neosho, by Gates, Enterprise, Elk Mills, Honey creek, Maysville, Ark., Double Spring, Baptist Mission, and Sylva, to Boones-boro'.
From Neosho, by Harman's Mill, Pineville, and White Rock Prairie, to Bentonville.
From Neosho to Albuquerque in New Mexico,

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACH'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS are the only truly scientific remedy by which all **NERVOUS DISEASES** can be quickly and permanently cured. Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely new and novel mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the cure of Nervous Diseases—and after being subjected to the most thorough trial, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most efficacious of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the rapid relief and permanent cure of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in these countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be astonishing and strange. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their fame had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professor Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carman, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed extraordinary power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their general use throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been so unparalleled since their first introduction, and not one person can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they failed to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced, which supplies the exhausted Nervous System with that essential fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all Nations taken into the stomach, for they neither sicken nor disgust, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States. Price of Chains \$5 and \$8, and a complete and full pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a clear and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are enervated are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow. The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville, N. C. JOSEPH SEINERT, General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y., August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be done. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE. Dec. 14, 1854—1f

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS, consisting of Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Pious, velvet, cloth, and military Caps, are now opened at the cheap cash store of JAMES M. BLAIR, Asheville, January 11, 1855.

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk dresses, berages, muslins, gingham, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of Ready Made Clothing—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn. His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care. All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—1f

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself. Oct. 20. SMITH & McDOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the Mercantile Business, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, will be Smith, Baird & Co. Asheville, May 3, 1855.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay, 1,000 Beaver Skins, 1,000 Otter " 10,000 Coon " 10,000 Gray Fox " 10,000 Red Fox " 10,000 Black Fox " 10,000 Wild Cat " 20,000 Mink " 20,000 Opossum " 50,000 Rabbit " 50,000 Muskrat " Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy all kinds of fur. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.